

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE Cargo of the "Shirley," from New York.
 1,122 Tons Pittsburg COAL.
 75 OARS, 16 feet long.
 125 Do. 18 "
 12 lb-bbls. Dried APPLES.
 100 Bales NINE OAKUM.
 194 peas, white Pine PLANKS, 8,744 ft.
 99 " Oak Do. 6,538 "
 90 HANDSPIKES.
 Store TRUCKS, ROSIN, PITCH, and TAR.
 Apply to
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
 Hongkong, January 5, 1869. 1869

FOR SALE.
THE Well-known Racing Pony ALARM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SHEET ZINC.
Sheet LEAD.
Galvanized RODS.
Boiler PLATES.
Brown Sheathing FELT.
Yellow Metal Stern PLATES.
BOLTS and NUTS.
RAY & Co.
Hongkong, December 4. 1868

FOR SALE.
DUFF & GORDON'S PALE SHERRY
 in 1 doz. cases,
 Bass ALE in qts.
 Bass ALE in pints,
 Guinness STOUT, in qts.
 do. do., in pints,
 Hennessy BRANDY,
 Kivahan L. L. WHISKY.

Hongkong, December 4, 1868. RAT & Co.
4fs

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICES.
THE Undersigned, being about to close their business at this port, are now offering the whole of their "Immenae Stock" at COST PRICE.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1868.

COALS.
THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal
 Steamers on the most reasonable
 terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals
 now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh
 Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.
RUB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Hongkong September 22, 1868.

500

FOR SALE.
Just Received.
Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER,
3, d'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, September 12, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
Ex S.S. "TIGRE."
A FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ \$7
per bag of 28 lb.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.,
Hongkong, August 31, 1868. tf

FOR SALE
OALS suitable for Household purposes.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, October 8, 1868. 11.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSLELE,
qts. and pts.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and FORT.
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY.
WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.
ALBOPP'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARLOTT & GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURDOES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
150 CASES Martinez' Aromatic BIT-
TERS, superior quality.
100 CASES SHERRY.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

NEW BOOK,
"THE Speculations of
'The Old Philosopher'
LAU-TSZE."
Translated from the Chinese

BY
JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.
Price \$1.50.
Also,
"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same
author: Price \$1.
Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
or The London Mission House,
Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE,
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Mintz
and Vivians.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1867.

FOR SALE.
UNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
NAILS.
Also:

Vivian's Patent Yellow METAL Keel
PLATES, 12lbs. and 18lb. with NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1887.

FOR SALE.
THE Copyright and Plant of the *Shanghai Recorder*, Daily Newspaper, and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette, Weekly Newspaper, or one-half interest in the same.

Tenders to be received on or before the 10th instant. For particulars, apply at the Office.
Shanghai, 5th December, 1868. de20

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.

HONGKONG, June 19, 1868.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To follow the "Maria."
The British ship
"GOLDEN HORN,"
Captain Bree, will have early
despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1888.

Notices to Consignees.

P. M. S. S. Co. Str. "CHINA," from
SAN FRANCISCO.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for counter-signature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 8, 1889. ja19

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
Ex "Hookey," 31st October, 1888.
VO 82, 1 case Arms.
"Tiger," 6th January, 1889.
P 460, 1 case Books.
MO 23, 1 case Watches.
LO 1, 4 cases Revolvers.
LO 55 bis, 2 cases Shell Sarcova.
LO 87, 2 cases Pistols.
Kusobio d'Aguiro, 1 case Papers.
HO & O 861/70, 10 cases Opium.
By
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 6, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of Cotton per S. S. "Ca-
tharine Apcar," are hereby informed
that the same will be landed and stored in
our Godown B, Marine Lot 63, at ship's
expense, but shippers' risk, and delivery
may be had at any time prior to the 15th
inst., after which date Godown rent will be
charged.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 6, 1889. ja12

"BANDA" FROM LIVERPOOL.
THE above named Vessel having arrived
in Harbour, Consignees of Cargo by
her are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature and take immediate delivery of
their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1889. tf

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
FREDERICK PEDDER in our Firm
ceases from this date.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, December 31, 1888. apr2

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY is a Partner in
our Firm, which from this date will
be conducted under the Name of BROWN
& Co.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1889. apr2

NOTICE.
WE have this day established ourselves
as the Port of Call for MERCHANTS and
COMMISSION AGENTS under the firm of
KAUMMENACHER & Co.
J. KAUMMENACHER.
Office—No. 12, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 2fe

THE interest and responsibility of Mr
ABRAHAM DAVID ECKEL, in our
Firm in China, ceased on the 31st Decem-
ber last, and Mr CHARLES EDWARDS SASSOON
has been admitted a partner therein from
this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. feb

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM JUDSON BLYDENBROGH
and Mr. GEORGE HUBERT are admit-
ted partners in our Firm.
MR. HENRY OUTLER LOW will sign our
Firm per procuration.
SMITH ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. ma5

NOTICE.
MR. D. O. CLARK, retired from our Firm,
and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and
MR. E. D. BASSOON are admitted Partners
from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, January 1, 1889. jan2

THE interest and responsibility of Mr
GEORGE WILHELM SCHWENK and of
MR. EDUARD HILF in our Firm ceased
on the 31st December 1887, and 31st Dec-
ember 1888 respectively.

MR. FREDERICK NISSEN and Mr. HENRY
HOPKINS have this day been admitted
partners in our Firm at Hongkong and in
China, which now consists of Mr. GEORGE
THEODORE NISSEN, Mr. WOLFF-MAR NIS-
SEN, Mr. ADOLPH JOSEPH, Mr. FREDERICK
NISSEN and Mr. HENRY HOPKINS.
NISSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. apr2

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last.
MR. THOMAS P. M. WILLIAM NISSEN
CHAMBER and Mr. H. SIXTHOUR CHAMBER
are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1888.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1888.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1887.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE
is authorized to sign our Firm per
procuration, at Poonchoo from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1888.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1887.

I HAVE this day authorized Mr. C.
LANGDON DAVIES to sign my name per
procuration to all orders for goods supplied
to the Hongkong Hotel, and I alone am
liable to pay for goods supplied upon such
orders.

I have further authorized Mr. Davies to
collect all debts due to me on Hotel ac-
count, for which his receipt will be a suffi-
cient discharge.
LEE AFOONG.
Hongkong, December 1, 1888. tf

NOTICE.
MR. C. J. H. SCHROEDER is authorized to
sign our Firm per procuration, from
this date.
SCHW. NBECK & THIEL.
Saigon, November 14, 1888. tf

Insurances.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS,
in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

Consulting Committee:—
GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.,
WM. KAYE, Esq.,
R. ROWETT, Esq.,
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.,
F. BUXEY, Esq.,
General Managers, Messrs JARDINE,
MATHEWSON & Co.

Head Office, No. 39, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-
pany, which expires by effluxion of
time in a few months, having proved a
highly successful undertaking, it has been
determined by a large number of its share-
holders to form a permanent Company,
under the same management and with
increased Capital.

It is proposed to register the Company
under the Limited Liability Ordinances,
and the amount of the Capital having been
fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is con-
sidered that Insurers will be amply secured
thereby, while at the same time each share-
holder will know the extent of his individual
liability. The capital proposed to be called
up amounts to a large sum, and provision
will be made for the creation of an ample
Reserve Fund, which will, it is expected,
in a very short time accumulate to an
amount practically to give the fullest secu-
rity both to Insurers and Insured, irrespec-
tive of the unexpired Capital.

It is intended to anticipate the termina-
tion of the Old Company, by dissolving it
from and after the 31st December next, and
measures are being taken for that purpose.
In anticipating a successful career for the
New Company, it is only necessary to pre-
sent to the public the results of the Old
Company since its establishment in May
1860, as exhibited by the following figures:—

The total premiums collected
from the 11th May 1860 to the
present time, a period
of only two years and five
months, amount to \$304,727.72
The losses which have been
paid within the same period
have amounted to \$130,081.22
and include the large sum
of \$85,270 lost by the Fire
at Hongkong in Nov. 1867.
The amount now at the Credit
of the Working Account,
after paying all Expenses
and Re-insurances to date,
exceeds \$169,000.00

These figures fully warrant the most
sanguine expectations of success, and it is
but reasonable to expect that, strengthened
with larger Capital, the present undertaking
cannot fail to prove at least as successful
as the former one. The Old Company,
when it entered the field, had to create a
business for itself, but the New one, in
taking over the outstanding risks and con-
nections of the Old Company, will at once
receive a very large amount of premium,
and enter on a profitable and organized
business. Moreover, there is no doubt
that the risk of Fire in Hongkong has been
greatly diminished by the Building Regula-
tions now in force, and by the establishment
of a Fire Brigade.

The following are the main features of
the New Company:—
1. A first Call of \$100, to be paid upon
each share on allotment, and a further
Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months;
all further Calls to be determined upon
at General Meetings of the shareholders.
2. Interest of 12 per cent. per annum to be
in the first instance allowed on the paid
up Capital, such interest to be payable
half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th De-
cember. The profits after deducting the
paid interest to be applied thus:—20 per
cent. pro rata, amongst such of the share-
holders as shall have contributed or in-
fluenced business to the Company, and the
remainder in forming a Reserve Fund of
\$250,000.

3. When such Reserve Fund shall have
been accumulated, the payment of in-
terest to cease, and the profits to be ap-
plied thus:—20 per cent. to be distributed
as already mentioned amongst the share-
holders who shall have contributed busi-
ness to the Company; 30 per cent. to the
augmentation of the Reserve Fund until
it shall reach \$1,000,000, at which figure
it is to be permanently maintained; and
the remaining 50 per cent. to be distrib-
uted by way of dividend amongst the
shareholders generally.

4. No shareholder to hold more than 250
shares.

5. The Company to be managed by General
Managers, with the assistance of a Con-
sulting Committee.

6. The Funds of the Company to be de-
posited in Banks or in Government Securi-
ties approved of by the Committee.
The Deed of Association may be inspected
at the Office of the General Managers, or at
the Office of Mr. HENRY C. CALDWELL, the
Solicitor of the Company.
Hongkong, December 15, 1888. ja25

Insurances.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the Un-
dersigned with a list of Premia contributed
by them up to the 31st October last, to
afford the distribution of the 25 per cent.
Profit reserved for the Contributors to the
Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1889. ja2

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 12th inst., at Noon, at their Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road,—
10 pieces all wool Coatings.
20 pieces colored Flannels.
60 pieces satin Figures, assorted
colors.
30 doz. grey Lambswool Men's
Socks.
40 doz. fancy striped wool Socks.
100 doz. children's wool Socks.
20 doz. silk Handkerchiefs.
20 doz. Napkins.
1000 reams Notepaper.
300 dozen assorted Scented and Hair
Oil.
10 barrels Pork.
15 barrels Salmon.
5 barrels bright Varnish.
30 drums Hubbard's boiled Oil.
10 cases Muskets.
30 Revolvers and Pouches and
Ammunition.
30 kegs Rosin, assorted sizes.
5 cases Cheese.
34 jars Cork Butter.
30 cases Manila Coffee.
5 cases Sardines.
50 cases Brandy.
40 cases Bids's Ale in qts. and pts.
300 doz. assorted colors Glass Plates.
50 pairs Bluechers.
3 coils Bolt Rope, large size.
5 coils deep-sea Lines.
Etc., etc., etc.

Also,
V. H. & Co., 349/350—2 bales, each 15
pieces Dutch Drills.
More or less sea Damaged.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, January 9, 1889. ja12

PUBLIC AUCTION.
RAY & Co. will sell by Public Au-
ction, on
MONDAY,
the 11th January, 1889, at Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of assorted patterns Wall
Paper.
An Invoice of Cut Glass Ware, compris-
ing: Claret Jugs, Porter Glasses, Finger
Bowls, Bottles &c., &c.
An Invoice of Chandeliers.
10 cases Tumblers.
10 pieces Huckaback Towelling.
5 China Figures.
5 Green Lustres.
15 Princess Cloth, all wool.
5 blue Russell's Corda.
2 colored French Merino.
10 all wool Black Cloth.
6 black Union Cloths.
18 gross Moulded Collars.
50 doz. United Collars, and Scarfs.
8 pieces White Flannels.
50 pairs Boots.
10 doz. Calfskins.
6 Blue Slippers.
8 Portmanteaux.
12 cases Steeldrums, capacity 40 lbs.,
60 lbs., 80 lbs., 130 lbs., 180 lbs.,
and 200 lbs.
12 cases Pocket Steeldrums, capacity 16
lbs., 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50
lbs., 60 lbs. and 80 lbs.
3 large Hearth Rugs.
100 dozen Japanese Cups and Saucers of
superior workmanship.
100 dozen Powder Alaska.
20 bags, each 25 lbs. No. 9 Lead Shot.
50 mille Percussion Caps.
50 mille Cigars.
37 dozen French Mustard.
25 dozen French Blacking.
10 dozen white, blue and yellow Glass
Syphons.
10 cases, each 20 Rifles and Muskets.
8 cases American Butter (Sills packer).
10 barrels American Pork.
3 cases English Loaf Sugar in 6 lbs.
Loaves.
10 bales Oakum.
100 dozen Eau de Cologne.
1 case Sheet Zinc.
5 ewt Green Paint.
5 ewt Black Paint.
5 ewt White Zinc.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
40 pieces Chintz.
50 cases Washing Soda.
10 cases Stockholm Pitch.
5,000 mille Cartridges.
Etc., &c., &c.

</

PRINTING of every description executed at the "China Mail" Office with accuracy, neatness, punctuality, and at reasonable charges, by
CHARLES A. SAINT.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A TABLE showing the Proposed Movable type of the Mail Steam Packets of the P. & O. Company for the Year 1869, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General.
To be had at the China Mail Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1869.

MR. HURLINGAME'S RECEPTION.
The reception of Mr. Burlingame by Her Majesty the Queen, as described by the correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, is so outrageously at variance with probability that we hesitate to give it full credence. Nothing but an ignorance of China so great as to seriously interfere with the performance of his duties regarding it, could have moved Lord Stanley to do what the *New York Herald* asserts he did. That the so-called Representative of China should be admitted to an audience with Her Majesty the Queen is bad enough, when we consider that the Chinese, with their accustomed insolence, have steadily refused an audience of the Emperor to the highest representative of any nation which has hitherto had dealings with the supercilious semi-barbarians of the Middle Kingdom. But when we find that the "associated envoys," who would stand in fear of the authority of a British Consular officer, have been also presented, and treated in the manner as officials of high rank in European countries, we cannot refrain from expressing our extreme regret that Her Majesty's representative in China should have allowed the Foreign Office to labor under such an utter misconception of the status of the so-called Embassy. We do not design to have reproduce the arguments heretofore advanced against the recognition of the Burlingame Embassy—Mr. Burlingame's own speeches in America afford sufficient proof, indeed, of its true character—but we may be permitted to question not merely the policy but the good taste of receiving the "representatives" of a country which refuses an Imperial audience to our own Minister, and of which the officials have, since the departure of that very embassy, behaved in a manner so treacherous, supercilious and insolent as to compel us to use force for the mere protection of our lives and property. In remonstrating against this action, we express not merely our own opinion but that of the entire British Community in China. Our contemporaries without exception take the same tone, and if Lord Stanley has one particle of political self-respect, we appeal to him to neutralize, as soon as may be possible, the evil results of a course of policy which must result in a materially degrading us in native eyes in China. We write with no personal animus whatever against the European members of the mission. On the contrary, we admire the undoubted talents which some at least possess, and do not blame them for doing all that lies in their power to ensure a favourable reception for the mission to which they belong. But we claim for ourselves and for nearly all journals in China, a better acquaintance with Chinese policy and the effects of foreign acts upon the Chinese mind than can be claimed by home journalists or home politicians. We again repeat that the fulsome civility with which Chinese have been received in America and Great Britain is but paying the way for a prolongation of existing difficulties. May our Government, at least, be warned in time.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING 1868.

(Continued.)

JUNE.

Nothing of very great interest transpired in the early part of the half year which has become memorable in the local annals of many places in China. Rumours scarcely worth noticing at the time, and certainly not worthy of record in anything beyond a local paragraph at the moment, abounded as regarded the "rebel" movements. By one steamer came intelligence that Li Hung-chang had been degraded for the non-success of his troops; the succeeding post stated that he was again in favour, and ended less changes were rung on the names of the principal officials. It is certain that he did not rise in favour, but neither did he fall. Bold and unscrupulous, he paid little attention to the stories circulated against him, but had evidently decided that the armed rebel bands were becoming uncomfortably harassing, and recommended that some Mongol cavalry should be sent from the capital as a reinforcement. It was in this arm that the rebels had the advantage which, joined to their promptness in running away when seriously threatened by the imperialists, had enabled them to maintain their ground in the North of Shanghai. From this date however the Imperialists began to get the better of them, the main army being placed under the command of General Tso-hing-ha.

The reports respecting gold in Shanghai reached about this time their most favourable aspect. Not only was Gold, but Lead, Silver and Coal were stated to exist in large quantities, and a great deal was said in the China journals about an expected "rush" of diggers from Australia and California. This has not yet occurred, but it is difficult to foretell the results of explorations which are in progress. During this month also the discovery of Graphite (Black Lead) mines at Chinkiang was recorded, but they seem to have attracted but little foreign attention. In social matters the commencement of an Episcopal church at Hankow, the departure for home of Mr. Winchester H. M. Consul at Shanghai, the death of Mr. Fitzroy, late Commissioner of Customs at that port, and the rumoured recall of Sir Rutherford Alcock, are the chief items.

A large sea-going steamer was successfully built and launched at Shanghai during the month. Rumours of difficulties in carrying out the Foochow Arsenal also served as matters of comment to the China press; as did also the discovery of a disgraceful traffic in Chinese girls for the worst purposes at San Francisco, the Pacific Mail S. S. Company being innocently made the agents of their importation. The record of the month closed with the publication of a despatch received by the commander of the U. S. ship *Wachusett*, from the Korean authorities, in which the whole blame of the massacre of the crew of the General Sherman is thrown on the apathy and meanness of the Korean rulers. Heavy gales the latter part of this month caused much damage to shipping at Shanghai and a barge or two 200 feet high appeared at Hankow on the 24th, doing fortunately no harm.

AUGUST.
The publication of a protest from the Tao-tai of Shanghai to the Treaty Council, requesting them to forbid foreigners from mining in China, led to the issue of notifications by them to that effect. Obviously inoperative they were merely laughed at. A Chinese gunboat was launched from the Kiangnan Arsenal, which foreigners then learned for the first time had achieved a remarkable success. Not only were all modern shipbuilding appliances to be found there, but the arsenal was successfully turning out the Howitzers and Carabines, Engines and Boilers. Much astonishment was evoked at the publication of these particulars, which seem to have been correct.

In the River Han, H. M. gunboats *Bustard* and *Drake* did good service by destroying a piratical village and routing out a nest of scoundrels who had long infested the neighbourhood in defiance of the Mandarin. An opposition steam-boat company was started on the Yangtze and the two existing companies lowered their freights to meet the increased competition.

In the early part of this month despatches were received by the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and Hongkong from Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Customs, in which he suggested direct communication between himself and these bodies upon mercantile questions, thus to a great extent taking such matters out of the hands of the Consul at the former port. An important case was heard at Shanghai before the U. S. Consul General, in which the non-binding nature of a security-chop, as held by the British authorities, was emphatically repudiated by the American official. Before the end of August, news was despatched from Tientsin stating in definite terms that the Nienfei rebellion was suppressed and its leader, Chung Tsung-yu, killed. Although it is more than probable that the chronic "rebellion" will ere long again break out, this announcement may be received as concluding the notices of important rebel movements to hand for the past year.

Simultaneously with this way, came news of an important success in the "Yangchow Outrage," and which, as having caused a total change in the yielding policy which had hitherto distinguished British officials, deserves particular record. The natives of Yangchow, a city near Chinkiang, had gradually stolen their minds excited against foreigners generally, and missionaries more particularly, by the official and literary classes of that City and of Chinkiang itself. The vilest reports of their objects and proceedings were circulated, and emboldened by the successful course of opposition to foreigners pursued by the Tao-tai of Chinkiang, they menaced at length culminated in open violence. A mob of some 8,000 natives collected and broke into the house of the missionaries inhabited by some eight persons, including ladies and children, and after breaking up the furniture set fire to the house, endeavouring to consume the inmates in the blaze. Fortunately they escaped with severe bruises and wounds more or less serious. From Wuchang (Hankow) came a similar report, though fortunately the outrage was perpetrated upon only one individual. The excitement caused by these occurrences became naturally the leading subject of conversation and journalistic comment, and strong measures were strenuously advocated on all sides.

SEPTEMBER.
Mr. Medhurst, H. M. Consul at Shanghai, decided at once proceeding to Chinkiang to demand redress for these outrages. He had with him only H. M. S. *Rinaldo*, and though he succeeded in getting the prefect to quell the disturbance, the unfortunate withdrawal of the *Rinaldo* (owing to the illness of Commander Bush),

just at the critical moment, left him without power to enforce apology or compensation of any sort, both being contemptuously refused by the Chinese. He therefore returned to Shanghai, and it was not until the following month that he was able to again return, backed by a strong naval force, to compel the satisfaction demanded. His subsequent proceedings will be found narrated in the order of their occurrence. Meantime the general tone of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of the Yangtze was defiant and insolent in the extreme, and a forcible comment on the misleading nature of Mr. Burlingame's speeches, in which he asserted that China "invited us to plant the shinning cross" in this empire, was afforded by the blasphemous proclamations posted at Chinkiang and the vicinity in which our Saviour was termed "the Beast Jesus" whose "venom" had spread to China.

In general matters the following items were recorded. Ching-how, the Superintendent of the three Northern ports and a well-disposed friend to foreigners, was granted various fresh honours and dignities. The gunboat *Shanhai* (now *Anlan*) was handed over to the provincial authorities at Canton, and was deemed a most successful specimen of her class. The Vice President of the East India Telegraph Company (New York) addressed a letter to this journal asserting that the project of a China Telegraph was still entertained. A survey of the course of the Yellow River, under the auspices of the N. C. B. R. Asiatic Society was commenced by Mr. N. Elias, the result of whose tour was not given to the local public before the end of the year. Word was received from Mr. Cooper whose attempt to reach India via Tibet is before referred to, that he had met with a check at Kiang, where the Chinese authorities refused to permit him to proceed on the route he had marked out. The arrival of Mr. Ross Brown as U. S. Minister for China is noted, as also the impertinent treatment to which he was subjected on entering Peking. The sinking of the steamer *Ajaz* at her moorings in the Wusung-river, owing to her screw shaft becoming accidentally drawn from its bearings, concludes the list of noticeable events during September.

OCTOBER.
Although the energetic representation made to Peking resulted in the Chinese authorities, at the instance of H. M. Minister, sending instructions to the Viceroy Tsoing two fan to comply with our demands for satisfaction in the Yangchow affair, the arrival of H. M. S. *Zouave* at Shanghai, which was hailed with much pleasure as affording some better hope of obtaining it than that based on the known evasive character of Chinese diplomacy. Events proved that the belief of Tsoing two fan's determination to resist as long as possible was founded on fact, and towards the last days of the month Mr. Medhurst, accompanied by H. M. ship *Rinaldo*, *Rinaldo*, *Leavis* and *Stanley* again proceeded up the river. Affairs were really getting serious; abusive and inflammatory placards against foreigners were being again circulated, and outrages had within a short period been reported from Wuchang, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Kowkeang, Chetso, Swatow and finally Formosa, and decisive action was imperatively necessary. In the latter island two English gentlemen were mobbed and ill-treated at a place called Banea, and with difficulty escaped with their lives. For many months outrages against the missionaries in Formosa had been the subject of representation to the Peking authorities, but nothing had been done. This last outrage, however, coupled with a more recent one, led to commendably energetic action which extorted tardy atonement, as we shall have to record subsequently.

But few other events occurred during this month to merit notice; the local journals were almost entirely filled with accounts of, and articles on, the disturbances above briefly noted. The *Ajaz* was safely raised from her muddy bed in the Wangpu river. Fresh rumours were circulated as to the intended shutting up of the Foochow Arsenal, coupled with a more recent one, led to the Viceroy of the Province. In business matters the declaration of an interim dividend by the N. C. Insurance Company at the rate of ten to 1000 per share was the most important.

NOVEMBER.
On 6th November H. M. Ships *Rodney*, *Rinaldo*, *Leavis* and *Stanley* anchored off Chinkiang, from which place they proceeded to Nanking; and Mr. Medhurst thus properly supported was able to insist on the due recognition of the terms he dictated. The Viceroy Tsoing two fan yielded unconditionally before the account of the interview between him and his brother officials, shows the hard struggle which he underwent in giving way to a force he could not resist. He was especially proud of the new gunboat built by native artificers at the Chinese Arsenal of Kiangnan, of which he was, if not the projector, at least one of the chief supporters; and when informed that this vessel would be taken possession of by the British as security for the due fulfilment of his promises, the haughty spirit of a man, who is perhaps the most patriotic Chinese official of the day, received a blow which he did not deem it possible we should dare to inflict. It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the step thus successfully carried out by Mr. Medhurst and the Naval authorities, as it affected not merely the officials who are usually the representatives of and scapegoats for their countrymen but the "litterati" from which class the actual offenders came. The public seizure of the gunboat, the erection of apologetic tablets of stone at various points of the city, and the parades of troops which the Chinese commander very rightly held, indelibly impressed the native mind with the fact that China had been worsted in an attempt to outrage foreign lives and property.

But while these events were transpiring in Central China, fresh cause for exasperation, and eventually armed interference, was afforded in Formosa. For a long time outrages upon foreigners resident in that island had been constant and unchecked, and while our officials were even settling the last difficulty, a fire had been reported. The house of a French Missionary, Maxwell, was attacked and looted by a mob incited by the mandarins, and he and his wife saved their lives with difficulty. All remonstrances having been found unavailing, the long outstanding score with the authorities of Formosa was on the 28th November cleared off. On that day, H. M. S. *Albatross* captured the village of Anping, blew up Fort Zealandia, captured some 160 cannon and 11,000 stand of arms, about 80 Chinese being killed and wounded with no loss on our side. As at Nanking no further excuses were made for the non-performance of obligations imposed, not merely by

Treaty, but by the common obligations of humanity and fair dealing. Our demands were complied with, in full, and some guarantees obtained for future protection to foreigners, the native officials being degraded and a heavy indemnity exacted.

Compared with these events the other occurrences of the month were unimportant. But many are noted which are far from uninteresting. Fresh anti-Christian proclamations appeared in various parts of the interior. Serious disturbances again broke out in Anhui, the rebels being headed by an ex-General who, to avoid being degraded, raised the standard of insurrection. A Russian schooner, the *Toza*, was arrested by the Chinese for smuggling, and the crew sent to the Hong's goal—the first instance for some time of direct exercise of authority by the Chinese. The French during this month gave up their naval depot at Wusung, Yokohama being selected as their future naval headquarters.

A noticeable event is recorded in the construction of a torpedo at Nanking, which successfully blew up a junk at a distance of two miles. In business matters the rapid improvement in the settlement at Chetso; favourable trade reports from Formosa; and the intended opening during 1869 of three new ports—Nan-king, Wen-chow and Hien-chow—were the chief topics of interest. The grand canal was surveyed for 60 miles Northward of the Yangtze, and found to be excessively shallow. The record of the month closes with the issue of new pilotage regulations by H. M. S. Minister, the dedication of the first Protestant Church at Hankow, and the death of Mr. T. L. Meadows, H. M. Consul at Neuchow, and a celebrated Chinese and general scholar.

The issue of revised Coolie regulations by the Governor of Macao, and the prohibition of coolie emigration to Peru, peculiarly distinguished this month in the local annals of that Peninsula. As we have previously said, however, we reserve a notice of the events which the past year has witnessed in that Colony for our local summary of events.

DECEMBER.
But little remains to note during the remainder of the year. The gold diggings in Shanghai were found to yield rich ores other than gold but, as with that metal, the paying quality of the mines is still uncertain. A memorial was presented by certain Chinese British subjects at H. M. Consulate, Shanghai, to be forwarded to Sir R. Alcock, praying him to rescind his notification respecting their dress—with which success remains to be seen. The leading firms at Foochow drew up a notification upon frauds in the Tea trade, and requested H. M. Consul to use his influence with the Chinese authorities to get the matter officially noticed.

At the date of writing we are hardly in possession of accounts which enable us to complete the record of the year. Much which took place so recently must of necessity remain unknown to the public. So far as we know, however, but little of importance in a political way, occurred during the last few weeks of the year. In closing our brief review, we cannot but congratulate our readers that events forced upon our officials a decisive line of policy, the effects of which will probably be the maintenance of peaceful relations with the Chinese for some time to come.

LOCAL.
MADAME Bouché's benefit concert took place last night under the patronage of H. E. Sir Richard and Lady McDonnell. Although poorly attended, the songs were well rendered and elicited applause. Madame Bouché is about, we understand, to leave the colony.

MR. Deane, acting superintendent of police, sustained some slight injury yesterday afternoon by a fall from his horse while on duty, but we are glad to learn that the injuries are not at all serious. Another slight accident occurred yesterday evening by the upsetting of a "trap" in which were Messrs Baker (broker) and Thomas Wallace. The former, we understand, escaped with a graze on the knee, and the latter, making a cannon off the former, escaped unhurt.

ON a piece of ground in the rear of the North Barracks there is a tent, profusely ornamented with Chinese flags, and inside that tent a very extraordinary performance may be witnessed at any time by anybody who chooses to pay ten cents for the privilege of admission. It is a most unique performance. We will not describe it, for to do so would weaken the sense of novelty created on a first visit. Our own sensations were extremely vivid on looking at it this afternoon—for the first time. The modesty which always accompanies real merit has prevented the proprietors of the show (we are compelled to use this word for want of a better) from advertising, but there is no reason why we should withhold our testimony. We hope everybody will pay their 10 cents as cheerfully as we did. The chief performer is not equal to Gentleman Waife, but he'll do.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.
Two Chinese servants were charged by Inspector Grimes on suspicion of having stolen various articles from officers of the 76th Regiment at Murray Barracks. From a list handed in, it appeared that four table-cloths, 21 dinner plates, 26 soup plates, one small box of chess-men, a dozen glass cloths and a side-table cloth, had been stolen from the officers' mess, the property valuing about \$80. The Inspector stated that the prisoners were servants in the mess, and he had reason to suspect they had something to do with the robbery. A number of pawn-tickets had been found on one of the prisoners, and these had to be examined and the property traced; he therefore asked for a remand. Many robberies had been reported lately at the Murray Barracks. The remand was granted, till Friday next.—A sharp broadsword, a revolver, an opera glass, and a case of razors, &c., were amongst the list of articles, stolen it appears from one of the officers' bed-rooms.

Sandy MacKenna, a Scotch seaman, was brought up by Inspector Crookall as a loafing and begging "ne'er-do-well." Sandy was found begging last night, was seen to get money from an American officer, and then was foolish enough to solicit alms from the Inspector. Notwithstanding many opportunities offered for shipment, MacKenna still remains a "folly beggar," and had \$1.00 in hand when he was taken into custody.—This worship still defendant to hard labor for one month as a rogue and vagabond.

James West, a seaman on board the *N. C.*

G. barque Wilhelm, was charged by Captain Ulrich of the said vessel with refusal of duty, with having used threatening language, and with having assaulted the mate at sea. The Captain stated that West repeatedly refused to work, and threatened to throw him overboard. On Dec. 22d, he assaulted the mate, it being a very dark night; the mate was covered with blood, and nearly lost his eyes from the injury received.—The case was remanded until Monday.

J. Alcock and E. Alderson, two seamen from the American ship *Harriet Broing*, were charged with mutinous conduct, and with having finished off by striking another of the ship's company yesterday morning with a "log of wood." One struck this man, and the other pulled his hair.—The case was remanded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
The *Clan Alpine* brings on the following later telegrams dated from London.—Dec. 10th.—The following additions have been made to the ministerial list.—The Hon. Edward Cardwell to be Secretary of State for War, and Messrs Glyn and Ayrton to be joint Under Secretaries. Mr. James Stansfeld to be Third Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Grant Duff to be Under Secretary of State for India. Mr. Knatchbull-Higginson to be Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Right Hon. William Monell to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. Parliament was opened yesterday. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison has been re-elected speaker. Her Majesty's speech will be delivered on Tuesday, the 15th instant. The latest telegraphic advices received from Spain state that an armistice of forty-eight hours has been granted to the Republicans at Cadix to allow them to bury their dead. The insurgents wish to capitulate. Seven hundred pilots (20 are armed, the Spanish fleet is before the town. Another great eruption of Mount Etna has taken place. Telegraphic advices received from New York, dated yesterday, state that the Senate has refused to read President Johnson's Message.

11th Dec.—The additional mail of the Messageries Impériales to be despatched to China every twenty-eight days, will commence from 24th January.

Dec. 11.—The *Morning Post* says Sir Rutherford Alcock, at Peking, has informed Prince Kiang that the missionary difficulty is in the hands of Admiral Kappeler. Portugal is arming for at the entrance to Ovig nusa (I), expecting Spanish Republic. Earl Spencer is to be new Viceroy of Ireland.

12th Dec.—Telegraphic advices from New York dated yesterday, stated that Congress had commenced its sittings. The President's message was delivered on Tuesday. The President vindicates his reconstruction policy; and advocates early specie payments, a construction of the paper currency and reduced expenditure. The message also proposes that those portions of the protocol referring to the *Alabama* claims be disregarded and returned to England. The offer [by America] of mediation between Brazil and Paraguay has been declined. Congress [I] has passed a resolution asking for the recall of Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

The Bombay Bank Commission closed its sittings yesterday. Sir Bartle Frere was examined, and objected to produce certain papers received from His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Stafford Northcote, as being privileged communications. After a short discussion, however, the papers were produced. Messrs. Hannay, Chapman, Erskine, May, Inverarity, and James Lushington, were also examined. Their evidence showed that the Government Directors received no instructions upon their appointment; and that the Government of Bombay, after consulting the Directors of the Bank, considered it expedient to furnish the full particulars of the case to the Government of India. Lord Dufferin has been appointed Chan cellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. General Allan, Thomas Maclean (?) General Thurlow Ounynghame has been gazetted Colonel of the 36th Regiment. General Daniel Thorndike has been gazetted Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery. The armistice granted to the Republic of Louisiana at Cadix has been prolonged. If the negotiations at present cannot fail, the Government have resolved to vigorously suppress the insurrectionary movement.

London, 12th December (?)—President Johnson, in his Message to Congress, urges abrogation and reconstruction of laws, &c., and favours an early return to specie payments. The receipts for next year he estimates at \$41,000,000, dollars, and the expenditures at \$39,000,000, dollars. He states that the foreign relations of America are generally satisfactory, and he hopes to submit to the Senate, during the present session, proposals calculated to settle the questions of the *Alabama* claims and the rights of naturalised subjects. President Johnson thinks that before long the Sandwich Islands will voluntarily enter into union with America. The policy of America in Japan, he says, must be strict neutrality, sustained by England and France. In conclusion, he recommends that the election of the President and Senators should be direct.

Dec. 14th (Monday).—The latest telegraphic advices received from Spain state that the insurgents at Cadix have surrendered to the troops. The following further appointments have been made in the New Ministry.—Mr. Forster to be Secretary for Education. Mr. Otway to be Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Northbrook to be Under Secretary of State for War. Mr. Shaw Lefevre to be Under Secretary of Board of Trade. Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel to be Under Secretary of the Poor Law Board. Sir Colman O'Loughlin to be Judge-Advocate. Lord Hay, Marshall (?). The death of Ross is announced. Lord Stanley has written to Mr. Bessam announcing a grant from Government of £5,000 for himself, and £2,000 each for Dr. Blank and Lieutenant Pridoux, as compensation for their sufferings during their captivity in Abyssinia.

Dec. 15th.—The Queen's speech was read to-day. It merely announced the vacancies which had occurred in consequence of the change of Ministry; and stated that after the re-elections and recess business would be proceeded with. The Government of Greece has rejected the ultimatum of Turkey regarding the island of Crete. The Government has sent a frigate to Constantinople for the purpose of bringing back the Greek Minister. The Turkish Minister has withdrawn from Athens. H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge has appointed a Committee to enquire into the employment of the Field Artillery in India. Baxter,

Secretary admiralty, resolution against repudiation any share (1)

17th Dec.—The latest telegraphic advices received from Constantinople state that some Turkish Iron-clads have left for Greece.

18th Dec.—The House of Commons has adjourned till the 19th February; and the House of Lords till the 11th February. Captain Vivian, Lord of the Treasury, has been charged with the supervision of the military expedition (expedition). The death of General Spinney (Swiney) is announced.

London, Dec. 16th (Afternoon).—The Directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank have declared a dividend of three per cent for half year. The *Homeward Mail*—Calcutta, November 5th; Bombay, December 5th, arrived at 100 yesterday. Fifteen per cent 105. Five and a half per cent 110. Bank Shares—Oriental Bank £24 10s. Chartered Bank £20 10s. Chartered Mercantile Bank £30 10s. Exchange on Calcutta, 1s. 11½d. Total Bullion in the Banks of England and France £64,000,000. Total Notes in Circulation of both banks £73,875,000.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
Bombay, 20th Dec.—The Earl and Countess of Mayo and Lord Napier accompanied by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, landed at 8 o'clock. They were greeted on the landing stairs of the dockyard by the Chief Military and Civil officers in Bombay, with every mark of honour. A large number of people were present in the Dockyards, where grand preparations were made. The proceedings passed off very quietly, owing to the day being Sunday. The ships in the harbour were dressed, the Government vessels manned yards, and salutes were fired. The military display was not so extensive as at first intended. The Earl and Countess of Mayo proceeded in a carriage and four to Barrack, after which Lord Napier left amid loud cheering. It is stated that the *Feroze* leaves for Madras in a few days, whether the Earl of Mayo proceeds overland.

THE NORTH.
(N. C. Herald).
The city of Chao-chow-fu has been opened to foreign residents, and trade chiefly we believe through the efforts of H. B. M. Acting Consul at Swatow. It will be remembered that the Chao-chow-fu people are among the most turbulent of the turbulent provinces they inhabit. So serious disturbances broke out there a short while ago, that our old acquaintance Ting was deputed specially to allay the excitement. But his success was only nominal, and it has not been safe for foreigners to go to Chao-chow, Mr. Alabaster has lately visited the city on several occasions, and has succeeded in ascertaining the causes of the disturbances, and has proposed to admit foreigners within their walls. We publish below a notification by H. B. M. Consul, officially intimating that Chao-chow-fu is open. A similar notice has been issued in regard to French subjects, by the Consul-General for France.

NOTIFICATION.
The undersigned has been instructed by Her Majesty's Minister to declare the city of Chao-chow-fu open to British residence and trade. The local Authorities have been notified to this effect, and will I am assured, give foreigners the assistance and protection it is obligatory on them to afford, and an officer of this Consulate will be permanently stationed at the City to afford intending British residents and visitors such official aid as they may require. The Customs House arrangements will not, for the present at least, be affected by the change, and with reference to the transit of goods hence to Chao-chow-fu it has been arranged that British merchants importing goods there, shall be provided with a pass from the office, which will clear them at the various barriers. Opium will be dealt with as heretofore, promissory notes payable on the approval of H. B. M. Minister, and not otherwise, being accepted by the local Authorities in satisfaction of the disputed claim of Lekim. Intending visitors to the City will for the present do well to give notice at H. B. Consulate at Swatow, a day or two previous to their departure, and the undersigned cannot too strongly recommend the necessity of prudence and patience in the first residents; there does not appear to be any active ill-feeling continuing among the people, but the curiosity of the children may be annoying, and a very little matter might at any moment stir up a tumult, among people so turbulent and easily excited as those of Chao-chow-fu.

CHAL. ALABASTER, Consul.

23rd of December, 1868.
Mr. T. T. Cooper, whose plucky attempts to cross the North-Western frontier of China into India, we have so frequently had occasion to speak of, left us on the 5th inst. in the *Earl King*, on his way to Calcutta, to prosecute his attempt from the other side of the difficult line. We trust he will receive, from the Indian Government, the reward and encouragement he deserves. We are glad to hear that a liberal testimonial fund has been raised for him in acknowledgment of his late exertions. A few of his friends too presented him with a watch on some day, before leaving, as a token of their regard and esteem, to replace the one which shortness of funds compelled him to part with, in Szeechen.

We had, last week, a few days intense cold when the thermometer fell as low as 17°. Excellent skating was the result; but a return of rather milder weather has since broken up the ice. Few of our readers probably remember the thermometer scoring so low a figure, in Shanghai. Those who have been here long enough to remember the winter of 1861-2, the heavy fall of snow which choked the streets, and the attendant fun in the Church compound, may speak of the sudden drop which then took place in forty-eight hours, from 31° to 19° and subsequently to 15°; but a large majority of present residents have come here since then, and will only recall one bitter night in 1864, when the thermometer again reached 19°.

The level is too low for general comfort; though everyone does ask everyone else whether it "is not Jolly." But the capital skating time does not compensate for any other drawback. The ponds and their neighborhood were daily covered with skaters and spectators.

The severity of the cold outside may be inferred from the fact that several of the crew of the *Earl King* were frost-bitten during her passage from Hongkong, and have been obliged to go to the hospital for treatment in consequence.

NOTIFICATION.
The undersigned has been instructed by Her Majesty's Minister to declare the city of Chao-chow-fu open to British residence and trade. The local Authorities have been notified to this effect, and will I am assured, give foreigners the assistance and protection it is obligatory on them to afford, and an officer of this Consulate will be permanently stationed at the City to afford intending British residents and visitors such official aid as they may require. The Customs House arrangements will not, for the present at least, be affected by the change, and with reference to the transit of goods hence to Chao-chow-fu it has been arranged that British merchants importing goods there, shall be provided with a pass from the office, which will clear them at the various barriers. Opium will be dealt with as heretofore, promissory notes payable on the approval of H. B. M. Minister, and not otherwise, being accepted by the local Authorities in satisfaction of the disputed claim of Lekim. Intending visitors to the City will for the present do well to give notice at H. B. Consulate at Swatow, a day or two previous to their departure, and the undersigned cannot too strongly recommend the necessity of prudence and patience in the first residents; there does not appear to be any active ill-feeling continuing among the people, but the curiosity of the children may be annoying, and a very little matter might at any moment stir up a tumult, among people so turbulent and easily excited as those of Chao-chow-fu.

CHAL. ALABASTER, Consul.

23rd of December, 1868.
Mr. T. T. Cooper, whose plucky attempts to cross the North-Western frontier of China into India, we have so frequently had occasion to speak of, left us on the 5th inst. in the *Earl King*, on his way to Calcutta, to prosecute his attempt from the other side of the difficult line. We trust he will receive, from the Indian Government, the reward and encouragement he deserves. We are glad to hear that a liberal testimonial fund has been raised for him in acknowledgment of his late exertions. A few of his friends too presented him with a watch on some day, before leaving, as a token of their regard and esteem, to replace the one which shortness of funds compelled him to part with, in Szeechen.

We had, last week, a few days intense cold when the thermometer fell as low as 17°. Excellent skating was the result; but a return of rather milder weather has since broken up the ice. Few of our readers probably remember the thermometer scoring so low a figure, in Shanghai. Those who have been here long enough to remember the winter of 1861-2, the heavy fall of snow which choked the streets, and the attendant fun in the Church compound, may speak of the sudden drop which then took place in forty-eight hours, from 31° to 19° and subsequently to 15°; but a large majority of present residents have come here since then, and will only recall one bitter night in 1864, when the thermometer again reached 19°.

The level is too low for general comfort; though everyone does ask everyone else whether it "is not J

THE LEGEND OF HUNG CHENG CHOW.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries on China* for December, supplies the following interesting article.

There is a saying among the Chinese that during the triennial examination held at the provincial city of Peking there came two candidates named Hung Ching Chow and Hung Ching Chow. The former was a native of the Canton province, and the latter was a native of the North Bank of the Yellow River. The two candidates were both of the same name, and both were of the same age. The examination was held at the provincial city of Peking, and the two candidates were both of the same name, and both were of the same age.

Immediately after Hung Ching Chow went to his cell, a gust of wind suddenly rushed forth and blew away the two flags that were attached to the flagstaff in front of the hall, and which respectively had the character of flying dragon and rising phoenix: that of the dragon soon came and stood right in front of Hung Ching Chow's cell, and that of the phoenix went to the same way to the cell of Hung Ching Chow. At last both were successful, so they took their journey to the metropolitan city: examination at Peking, where they were both again successful.

In process of time Hung Ching Chow found grace in the eyes of the Emperor, who regarded him as his brother, raised him to the office of the president of the board of war, and after wards sent him to take command of Shan Hai Kwan to keep off the aggressive Manchus. For want of provisions his army was dispersed, and soon after he was surrounded and taken prisoner in a state of confusion. He was reported as being in battle, and a temple was built by Tung ching's order in honor of his name, in spite of his submission.

It was the intention of Hung Ching Chow not to submit at first, and he was willing to die of hunger, eating nothing at all; but after some days he became excessively thirsty and was compelled to drink the water from the drains in the house where he was confined. This matter was soon brought to the knowledge of the Manchur ruler, who took a fancy to him, and ordered some ginseng water to be thrown into the drains, which was again drunk from him; and with the strength of the ginseng water he was saved.

Hung Ching Chow had no idea at the time that he was so saved, and felt so astonished at his marvellous life that he concluded that it was the wish of Heaven he was not to die, and therefore willingly submitted to the Manchur ruler, who soon promoted him to a high post. He became the K'ai Kwo Kung Chen, that is to say, a statesman famous by the foundation of an empire, of the first grade in the present dynasty.

Soon after the expulsion of Li Hwang from Peking, Hung Ching Chow was entrusted with power to frame laws for the new regime and amongst other things he laid down, in favor of the Chinese, the following rules:—

1.—No Chinese ladies to be allowed to enter as members of the Court.

2.—The living Chinese to become Manchur subjects; to return to the Ming after death.

3.—No Manchus to compete for the first degree of literary examination.

In order to bring the matter to a clear understanding I may as well put down the Chinese characters, leaving my readers to choose their own idea concerning them.

Hung Ching Chow soon after this obtained leave to visit his family. On his arrival, the members of the house would not admit him, and a barricade was made to prevent his coming in. On his urgent solicitation his mother came and stood inside the barricade, where she said to him: "You are not my son, for he died in battle." His wife came next and said "You are not my husband for he wore the Ming costume." His son came last and said "You are not my father for he had not his head shaved." At even after his explanation he was not admitted; and in order to avoid disgrace, the family set fire to the house and perished.

Now I may as well conclude the story of Hung Ching Chow, for he had become one of the faithful servants of the Ming, and when Lungwu, was at Peking, he refused orders to strive against the Manchur and perished in the struggle. For this act, he was honored with a tablet in the temple of Confucius by order of Lungwu, the nephew of Tung Ching, while at Peking.

I have noticed that the Chinese after death are clothed in the Ming dress, similar almost to that worn at home; that is, and it is a well-known fact that the present dynasty conformed to the three rules stated above. As to the promotion of Hung Ching Chow to the office of the President of the Board of War, and his subsequent departure for Shan Hai Kwan, and also the expulsion of Li Hwang, these statements are well founded on facts, so far as I can ascertain; but I fail to discover the other part of the statements. Under these circumstances I would like to be informed if any book could be found concerning the matter: I would also be glad to know if any readers could throw some light on the subject.

Another correspondent, speaking of the Chinese Salutation Dance and Amateur Actors, says:—

In the course of making some inquiries, the result of which is separately given, I have come across two noteworthy facts in connection with the Chinese drama. The curious posturing which is sometimes seen simply intervening in the course of a play represents a dance of salutation to visitors of distinction on their entering the Theatre, and is called *Chao hia kien* 跳加官. It is dancing to express the wish of promotion. When Mandarins, for instance, invite a select circle of officials, to a theatrical feast, the performance is interrupted by this dance as each great arrives. It is, probably, by no means generally known, that amateur acting flourishes in China no less than in Western lands. Young men pursuing their studies, particularly the sons of wealthy families such as those of the Canton Hong merchants, frequently associate themselves in a corps d'artisans, and go to great expense in getting up performances. These companies are entitled *shao san pan* 少師班. They are not considered by any means conducive to morality or good conduct.

We also append the following note relating to—

Life Boats in China.—(No. 10, vol. 2, page 162.)—The following brief notes gained from personal observation and Native sources may interest the *Quæstus Alpha*.

Life boat institutions 救生會 are still kept up on the Yangtze, and render considerable service. At this port there are three societies: one at Silver Island, one near Golden Island, and a third on the North bank 七渡口. The two former are under the management of a paid officer selected by the society but appointed by the Prefect of Chinkiang; the latter similarly by the Prefect of Yangchow. These societies I am told possess 22 boats, large and small, chiefly hired, some of which are distinguished by being painted red, and on their quarter and flag. It is their duty to assist any boat in distress; and for saving a man's life they are rewarded with 200 cash; for picking up a corpse 500 cash, 250 of which is paid to the boat, the balance being used to defray burial expenses when the body is unclaimed. The crews of the Chinkiang (Golden Island) boats get no wages, but are allowed to make use of the boats in ferrying passengers and goods across the river. In this way they make a good deal of money, as their boats are safer and can cross the rivers when others would not venture out. The large boats of the Silver Island Institution get an allowance of 1320 cash a day, the smaller ones but 450, neither being permitted to trade. These societies, however, are at home, and generally support themselves by the sale of their boats, and by the collection of tolls in addition to their tariff dues one per cent for these societies. An account of receipts and disbursements is rendered monthly to the prefect by the superintendent and when subscriptions fail to support the institution on the North Bank, the Salt Commissioner assists it with funds from his office. As the societies merely charter the boats, I learn the rules prescribed in the *大清會典* for their overhaul, &c., are not enforced, the owner of the craft having to keep his boat seaworthy. Judging from the numbers of boats to be seen here hailing from distant towns and carrying goods, it would appear that they trade considerably.

Bodies picked up are kept in the society's house to be identified; if no one claims the corpse it is buried, and a note is recorded of the circumstances under which it was found. A small tombstone bearing the name of the society and registered number of the corpse is placed over the grave at the expense of the *Ching ching*. The graves are repaired annually, and those in this vicinity appear to be well cared for.

Chinkiang.

TELEGRAPHS IN CHINA.

AND ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

(From the *New York Herald*, November 9.)

The project for laying a telegraph cable along the coast of China is soon to be carried out. The East India Telegraph Company, of which Governor Curzon, of Pennsylvania, is President, is about to close its subscription book and to commence immediately the manufacture of the cable to connect the great commercial cities of the Chinese Empire by this wonderful agent of modern civilization. It is confidently asserted that the entire line from Canton to Macao, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wanchow, Ningpo, Hangchow and Shanghai will be completed and in operation in little more than a year from this time—say by January, 1870. The company, which is entirely an American one, and which has its headquarters in New York, has the privilege from the Government of China to make this telegraph connection. The cities which we have named, and at which the cable or cables will touch, extend along the coast a distance of near nine hundred miles, and are the outlet and inlet of all the vast foreign trade of the empire. They contain a population of six millions. When it is considered that the trade of China coming and going through these ports, amounts to about sixteen hundred millions of dollars a year, and that the Chinese and foreign merchants there are among the most enterprising in the world, it can be seen what an immense business there must be for a telegraph. But vast as the present trade is it will receive an extraordinary development under the operation of telegraphic communication. This, however, is only the beginning. As soon as the Chinese see the value of this mighty power in stimulating trade and diffusing intelligence, and their prejudices as a consequence shall be removed, they will want telegraphs all over their vast empire. We can imagine the results of such progress among a population of four hundred millions of industrious people! Who can realize the advantages to all nations trading with China, and the civilized influence of such a movement? That great Empire, containing more than a third of the human race, which has been closed against the rest of the world from all ages, has been brought, for the first time, into the family of nations, through the Burlington mission. But that great event is only the pioneer of more surprising progress. The telegraph, railroads and steam power, are going to open a wonderful future; and in this the enterprise of the East India Telegraph Company is the commencement.

There is, however, another project now before Congress, and introduced by Mr. Collins, of Russian telegraph fame, which is destined to turn the current of trade from Asia to and through the United States. We mean the project of the Pacific telegraph, starting from San Francisco, then along the shores of America to Alaska, and from there across the North Pacific Ocean by way of the Aleutian Islands to Kamtschatka, Japan and China. This, together with the lines from Russia and from Europe by way of India, will complete the girdle of the earth. Shakespeare's prophetic dream will be accomplished. Telegraphic communication with China and all the East by this route is much easier of attainment than has been generally supposed. Comparatively short cables will be required, perhaps the longest will not be more than six hundred miles. That beautiful chain of islands which stretch across the North Pacific from Alaska to Kamtschatka, and which recently came into our possession by the Russian purchase, seems to have been placed there by Providence for the purpose of connecting Asia and America in the bonds of commerce and civilization. With the completion of the Pacific Railroad across the continent, with the establishment of steamship lines across the Pacific Ocean, and with the telegraphic communication we speak of, the United States must soon acquire a monopoly of the Pacific trade and become the center of the globe. But we must not neglect the opportunities that lie before us. The British are vigorously

pushing their telegraph lines by the way of Mediterranean and Central Asia to India and China. They are making desperate efforts to draw and hold a monopoly of the Chinese trade by this means. All the native advantages, however, are on our side. Shall we not avail ourselves of them? We hope Congress will not delay in passing the necessary laws and in giving all the encouragement possible for the Pacific telegraph. It should not at once. Then we should see within two years not only the telegraph established in China but one across the Pacific as well, placing us in instant communication with all the important points of that great empire and the Asiatic continent.

DESCENT INTO A PARISIAN MUSHROOM CANYON.

It is pretty generally known that mushrooms are grown in a great quantity under Paris and its environs, but it is somewhat difficult to gain access to these carriers, and therefore a few words descriptive of one of them may not be unacceptable. The locality is that of Montreuil, just outside Paris. The surface of the ground is covered with wheat; here and there are heaps of large white stones ready to be transported to the buildings of Paris, and which have recently been brought to the surface through the coal-pit-like openings. There is nothing like a "quarry," as we understand it, to be seen about, but the stone is extracted as we extract coal, and with no interference whatever with the surface of the ground. We find a "champignoniste" after some trouble, and he accompanies us across some fields to the mouth of his mushroom canyon, which may be called it. It is a circular opening, half of which is covered with plank, and the head of a pole with sticks thrust through it appearing a couple of feet above the surface, its base resting in the darkness seventy feet below. We descend by this shaly pole with the sticks thrust through it, and soon reach the bottom of the shaft, from which little passages radiate. A few small lamps fixed the ends at pointed sticks are placed below, and with one of these we follow our guide.

Our passage is narrow, but roomy enough to stand erect, and immediately on entering it mushrooms begin to grow. On each side of the pathway there is a small bed of moist half-decomposed stable manure, not covered with earth—they are beds which have been made quite recently, and have not yet been spawned. Presently we arrive at beds in which the spawn has been placed, and is "taking" freely. The spawn in this cave is introduced to the little beds by means of flasks taken from an old bed, or still better, from a heap of stable manure in which it occurs "naturally." Such spawn our guide preferred, and called it virgin spawn, and considered it many times more valuable than that taken from old beds.

Of spawn in bricks, as in England, there is none. Our champignoniste pointed with pride to the way in which the flasks of spawn had begun to spread their influence through the little beds, and passed on, sometimes stooping very low, and cautioning us against the pointed stones in the roof, to where the beds were in a more advanced state. Here he saw, and with much pleasure, little smooth, pretty-colored ridges high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were high and about the same width at base, being about the maximum, and of course these against the idea of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were

space is covered with a little earth from the bottom of the heap. It is the habit to do this in every case, and when our guide leaves a small hole from which he has pulled a solitary mushroom, he fills it with some of the white earth from the base, no doubt intending to gather other mushrooms from the same spot over many weeks past. The mushrooms look very white and pretty, and are apparently of prime quality. I visited this cave on the 6th day of July, and doubt very much if at that season a more remarkable crop of mushrooms could be anywhere found than was here presented in this subterranean chamber—a mere speck in the space here devoted to mushroom culture by one individual. When I state that he has 10,000 metres (yards) run of mushroom beds in the ramifications of this cave, and is but one of a large class who devote themselves to mushroom culture about here, your readers will have some opportunity of judging of the extent to which mushroom culture is carried on about Paris, not only for its own vast wants in this way, but also for other countries, for they are successfully preserved and sent in quantity to England and other countries. —*Gardener's Chronicle*.

CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

Rev. Newman Hall contributes of his impression of America to the *Broadway Magazine*. Among other things, he tells us that he was so much struck by the contrast between the English and Americans, that he came near losing his life, treading on nothing and finding himself on a rock in a deep trench. A conversation which occurred the next morning is amusing, and the reversed gentleman's comments on some of the peculiarities of our "institutions" are quite instructive.

At breakfast I mentioned the circumstances to an American, who inquired what alluded me. His remark was peculiar: "Oh, you Britishers—you're no intellect!" "Indeed?" said I, "pray, sir, what do you mean?" "Why, in your country there would have been a lamp and a rail." "Just as I answered, and that, I think, is a proof that we have intellects." "You don't see what I mean; you don't use your intellects. Why, if such a thing were to happen in your country, I guess you'd bring an action against the man who left the road like that. You'll get no damages in this country, I tell you. In your country, if a man asks me to go down a mine with him, I go at once without question. But if asked to do so here I first look at the basket, and the rope and the engine, and see that all's right before I trust my life to him in your country they take care of you yourself. In this country you must use your intellect, sir! Take my advice—use your intellect!"

I was often reminded of this caution. The railways cross the common roads on a level, but there are no signal men to warn of danger. The engine-driver has a great bell, which he is expected to ring when he approaches a crossing, and a board is put up at the spot with this notice: "When the bell rings look out for the cars!" Travellers are expected to use their intellects—nevertheless accidents are of common occurrence. At Chicago the pavement is, in many places, raised several feet above the roadway, and at night it would often happen that strangers would have an awkward tumble through fancying that they might step easily over to a shop on the other side, if they did not use their intellect. I saw many notices to passengers struck up in railway cars and on steamboats, but I saw no attempt to enforce the wearing regulation of all people being supposed to have intellects and use them or take the consequences. In a comparatively new country the same precautions can scarcely be looked for as in an old one. Certainly if life is not regarded as less valuable in America, it is not guarded with less care.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The *Bankers' Magazine* contains some interesting statistics of the production of gold and silver and the amount at present supposed to be in use in the world.

From 1492 to 1848 it is estimated that the yield was equal to \$3,900,000,000, or only \$2,201,000,000 was in gold and \$5,678,000,000 in silver. But the proportion of gold to silver has greatly changed in recent years; so that from 1854 to 1868, of \$5,678,000,000 of the precious metals, \$3,879,000,000 were in gold and only \$2,194,000,000 in silver.

Of the gold produced between 1848 and 1868, America yielded nearly one half; and the United States and Australia produced nearly four-fifths of the whole.

It is supposed that Europe and America possessed, in 1848, \$6,000,000,000 of gold and silver; of which \$1,900,000,000 were gold, and \$4,100,000,000 in silver. It is asserted that, owing to the enormous production of gold since 1848, after making allowance for waste, destruction, use in manufactures, and export to sea, for all losses, that is to say, the supply of gold in Europe and America is now about \$200,000,000 greater than that of silver.

Commissioner Wilson and Mr. Taylor, who are quoted in the *Bankers' Magazine*, do not believe that there has been in the last twenty years any appreciable depreciation in the value of gold. In this they differ from many high authorities. We have been told that at the recent Monetary Congress in Paris, the prevailing opinion of those who had most closely examined this interesting question was that there had been a sensible depreciation. We have heard that M. Chevalier imagined this depreciation to amount to at least thirty-five per cent, while others named fifteen, twenty and twenty-five per cent, as probable.

In an interesting study of this question, published by M. Chevalier, nearly ten years ago, that French economist gave his reasons at great length for fearing a general derangement of industry from this cause. He probably overrated the danger, for, as one of the gentlemen quoted by the *Bankers' Magazine* remarks, in the present state of intercourse, and the extraordinary power of highly-civilized societies to adapt themselves to new circumstances, we should probably recover from such a derangement and re-establish values, with not a tenth of the delay or suffering which the first great gold discoveries in the fifteenth century inflicted upon Europe. But the question is worthy of deeper study than it has received; and it would be well if we could ascertain with some degree of certainty what share, if any, the extraordinary yield of gold since 1848, which still threatens to increase, has in the causes which have produced the derangement of industry, the discontent of workmen, the strikes and combinations of labor, which are, more than wars, revolutions, or changes of dynasty, the marked phenomena of the present time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Romans had three kinds of kisses—the kiss of ceremony, the kiss of friendship, and the kiss of love. I wonder under which head the ordinary morning salutation, now in fashion in the Row among equestrians, would be classed? We used to be content with a bow and a smile when we could not, or did not, stop to speak to them; now, whoever it is we meet—the oldest friend or most casual acquaintance—the tips of the fingers go to the lips as if by intuition. Not content with bowing and smiling, we kiss our hands to everybody, after the fashion in which in our childhood days we used, as we were pleased to call it then, "to blow kisses" to our little playmates.

What next? This too familiar salutation is neither ladylike nor elegant. —*The Queen*.

Why doesn't some one make a tour of Europe to collect the rich treasures of the "Strangers' Book" at hotels? Here is one I copied some ten years from one of those works at Bollingdon:—"We this day left this place for Milan, proceeded as far as the Austrian line, two miles this side of Como, and were refused admittance into Italy because we had not the visa of the Austrian minister at London upon our passports. We are all American totalitarians, strong advocates for peace principles; and, as we reflect upon the brutal, self-conceited and contemptible conduct of a few over-fed, thick-headed specimens of a long-established military government, we cannot feel otherwise than grateful to the great Father of all nations that we were borne and reared in the glorious land of Liberty, where no other passport to the best of society is required than gentlemanly behaviour and a honest heart." —*Once a Week*.

"I wish I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was the reply. "Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I do not see why they should not go into partnership."

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, January 9th, 1869.

At 1300 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

* THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

Butcher Meat.

	Price	Weight
Beef Steak, -	catty	170 180
" Roast, -	"	170 180
" Soup, -	"	120 110
Bullocks Brains, -	per set	50 40
" Tongue, -	"	250 230
" Heart, -	"	150 130
" Tail, -	each	120 110
" Feet, -	"	50 40
" Tripe (undressed), -	catty	60 40
" Liver, -	"	70 60
Pork Leg, -	"	170 160
" Chop, -	"	170 160
" Fat for Lard, -	"	100 90
Pigs' Fry, -	"	150 130
" Chindings, -	"	50 40
" Feet, -	"	100 90
" Head, -	"	100 90
" Liver, -	"	120 110
Mutton Leg, -	lb.	370 350
" Chop, -	"	370 350
" Shoulder, -	"	230 240
" Liver, -	"	170 160
Sucking Pigs, -	catty	170 160
Calves' Head and Feet, set	"	500 450
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	"	450 400
Bacon, English, -	lb.	400 380
" Fuhchau, -	"	290 260
Hams, Chinese, -	"	300 270
" American, -	"	400 380
" English, -	"	580 400
Kidneys, Bullocks, -	each	60 50
" Pigs, -	"	50 40
" Sheeps, -	"	80 60
Sheeps' Heart, -	"	50 40
Pigs' Heart, -	"	50 40
Pork Sausages, -	catty	380 270
Goats' Meat, -	"	300 220
" Head and Feet, set, -	"	330 300

Poultry.

Geese, -	catty	160 150
Ducks, -	"	160 150
Peal, -	each	200 190
Turkeys, -	catty	580 520
Pheasants, Cock, -	each	2000 1700
" Hon, -	"	1200 1100
Pigeons, -	"	200 190
Quail, -	"	100 90
Fowls, -	catty	200 180
Capons, -	"	300 200
Hen Eggs, -	dozen	130 120
Duck Eggs, -	"	130 110
Salt Eggs, -	"	150 140
Dried Ducks, -	each	340 320
Snipe, -	"	160 150
Partridges, -	"	360 330
Rabbits, -	"	1200 1000
Wild Geese, -	"	"
Wild Ducks, -	"	500 400
Sand Hill Birds, -	"	"
Woodcock, -	"	1300 1200
Sparrows, -	per doz.	"
Rice Birds, -	"	600 500
Wild Pigeons, -	each	140 130

Fish.

Live Fish, -	catty	160 150
Eels, -	"	220 200
Oysters, -	"	160 140
Shrimps, -	"	180 160
Crabs, -	"	140 120
Prawns, -	"	200 170
Lobsters, -	catty	140 120
Frogs, -	"	240 190
Small Turtles, -	"	380 350
Large Turtles, -	"	"
Large Fresh Fish, -	"	110 100
Small do., -	"	100 70
Mackerel Small, -	"	"
Conger Eels Small, -	"	100 80
Salt Fish, -	"	120 100
Small Fish, -	"	80 70
Fresh Soles, -	"	140 120
Canton Salmon, -	"	140 120
Rock Fish, -	"	290 240
Shark Fish, -	"	50 40

Vegetables.

Turbot, - - - - -	"	160	80
Gurnet, - - - - -	"	100	80
Parrot Fish, - - - -	"	110	80
Snake, - - - - -	"	80	60
Fresh Water Fish, - -	"	140	120
Snipe Fish, - - - - -	"	100	90
Salmon, Pickled, - - -	tin,	126	100
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, Macao, - - -	catty	20	18
" Japan, - - - - -	"	20	18
" Californian, - - - -	"	30	25
" Sweet, - - - - -	"	10	9
" New, - - - - -	"	-	-
Yams, - - - - -	"	25	20

E
 WD
 AS
 WD
 R
 L D
 Con
 Asia
 ,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 Fort
 den
 and
 ve.
 Mes.
 showe
 c.
 a.
 Ma.
 & Co.
 Direc-
 for the
 earnings
 te and
 of Po-
 Japa-
 "The
 prices,
 have
 in use
 China.
 tea in
 om the
 permits
 The
 Move-
 ed and
 ck R.
 ank of
 ch ex-
 aments
 a.
 ens has
 Pilot,
 is from
 bled in
 Direc-
 sertation
 ams of
 of the
 INT,
 & Co.,

